

Part 6: Answer These Questions for Reporting Purposes

16. What kind of debts do you have?
- 16a. Are your debts primarily consumer debts? Consumer debts are defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(8) as "incurred by an individual primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose."
- ☐ No. Go to line 16b.
- ☒ Yes. Go to line 17.
- 16b. Are your debts primarily business debts? Business debts are debts that you incurred to obtain money for a business or investment or through the operation of the business or investment.
- ☐ No. Go to line 16c.
- ☐ Yes. Go to line 17.
- 16c. State the type of debts you owe that are not consumer debts or business debts
-
17. Are you filing under Chapter 7?
- ☐ No. I am not filing under Chapter 7. Go to line 18.
- Do you estimate that after any exempt property is excluded and administrative expenses are paid that funds will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors?
- ☒ Yes. I am filing under Chapter 7. Do you estimate that after any exempt property is excluded and administrative expenses are paid that funds will be available to distribute to unsecured creditors?
- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes
-
18. How many Creditors do you estimate that you owe?
- ☒ 1-49
- ☐ 50-99
- ☐ 100-199
- ☐ 200-999
- ☐ 1,000-5,000
- ☐ 5,001-10,000
- ☐ 10,001-25,000
- ☐ 25,001-50,000
- ☐ 50,001-100,000
- ☐ More than 100,000
-
19. How much do you estimate your assets to be worth?
- ☒ \$0 - \$50,000
- ☐ \$50,001 - \$100,000
- ☐ \$100,001 - \$500,000
- ☐ \$500,001 - \$1 million
- ☐ \$1,000,001 - \$10 million
- ☐ \$10,000,001 - \$50 million
- ☐ \$50,000,001 - \$100 million
- ☐ \$100,000,001 - \$500 million
- ☐ \$500,000,001 - \$1 billion
- ☐ \$1,000,000,001 - \$10 billion
- ☐ \$10,000,000,001 - \$50 billion
- ☐ More than \$50 billion
-
20. How much do you estimate your liabilities to be?
- ☒ \$0 - \$50,000
- ☐ \$50,001 - \$100,000
- ☐ \$100,001 - \$500,000
- ☐ \$500,001 - \$1 million
- ☐ \$1,000,001 - \$10 million
- ☐ \$10,000,001 - \$50 million
- ☐ \$50,000,001 - \$100 million
- ☐ \$100,000,001 - \$500 million
- ☐ \$500,000,001 - \$1 billion
- ☐ \$1,000,000,001 - \$10 billion
- ☐ \$10,000,000,001 - \$50 billion
- ☐ More than \$50 billion

Part 7: Sign Below

For you

I have examined this petition, and I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided is true and correct.

If I have chosen to file under Chapter 7, I am aware that I may proceed, if eligible, under Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 of title 11, United States Code. I understand the relief available under each chapter, and I choose to proceed under Chapter 7.

If no attorney represents me and I did not pay or agree to pay someone who is not an attorney to help me fill out this document, I have obtained and read the notice required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b).

I request relief in accordance with the chapter of title 11, United States Code, specified in this petition.

I understand making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

Donna Lee
Signature of Debtor 1

Signature of Debtor 2

Executed on July 30, 2018
MM/DD/YYYYExecuted on
MM/DD/YYYY

Fill in this information to identify your case:

Debtor 1	Donna Lee		
	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
Debtor 2			
(Spouse if, filing)	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
United States Bankruptcy Court for the:	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS		
Case number			
(if known)			

☐ Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 106Dec

Declaration About an Individual Debtor's Schedules

12/15

If two married people are filing together, both are equally responsible for supplying correct information.

You must file this form whenever you file bankruptcy schedules or amended schedules. Making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

Sign Below

Did you pay or agree to pay someone who is NOT an attorney to help you fill out bankruptcy forms?

☒ No

☐ Yes. Name of person _____

Attach Bankruptcy Petition Preparer's Notice, Declaration, and Signature (Official Form 119)

Under penalty of perjury, I declare that I have read the summary and schedules filed with this declaration and that they are true and correct.

x


Donna Lee
Signature of Debtor 1

x

Signature of Debtor 2

Date **July 30, 2018**

Date _____

25. Have you notified any governmental unit of any release of hazardous material?

- ☒ No
☐ Yes. Fill in the details.

Name of site Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Governmental unit Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Environmental law, if you know it	Date of notice
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26. Have you been a party in any judicial or administrative proceeding under any environmental law? Include settlements and orders.

- ☒ No
☐ Yes. Fill in the details.

Case Title Case Number	Court or agency Name Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Nature of the case	Status of the case
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Part 11: Give Details About Your Business or Connections to Any Business

27. Within 4 years before you filed for bankruptcy, did you own a business or have any of the following connections to any business?

- ☐ A sole proprietor or self-employed in a trade, profession, or other activity, either full-time or part-time
☐ A member of a limited liability company (LLC) or limited liability partnership (LLP)
☐ A partner in a partnership
☐ An officer, director, or managing executive of a corporation
☐ An owner of at least 5% of the voting or equity securities of a corporation

- ☒ No. None of the above applies. Go to Part 12.
☐ Yes. Check all that apply above and fill in the details below for each business.

Business Name Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Describe the nature of the business Name of accountant or bookkeeper	Employer identification number Do not include Social Security number or ITIN. Dates business existed
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28. Within 2 years before you filed for bankruptcy, did you give a financial statement to anyone about your business? Include all financial institutions, creditors, or other parties.

- ☒ No
☐ Yes. Fill in the details below.

Name Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Date Issued
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Part 12: Sign Below

I have read the answers on this *Statement of Financial Affairs* and any attachments, and I declare under penalty of perjury that the answers are true and correct. I understand that making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both.
18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

Donna Lee
Donna Lee
Signature of Debtor 1

Signature of Debtor 2

Date July 30, 2018

Date _____

Did you attach additional pages to *Your Statement of Financial Affairs for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy* (Official Form 107)?

- ☒ No
☐ Yes

Did you pay or agree to pay someone who is not an attorney to help you fill out bankruptcy forms?

- ☒ No
☐ Yes. Name of Person _____. Attach the *Bankruptcy Petition Preparer's Notice, Declaration, and Signature* (Official Form 119).

Official Form 107

Statement of Financial Affairs for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy

page 6

Debtor 1 Donna Lee

Case number (if known) _____

Part 3: Sign Below

Under penalty of perjury, I declare that I have indicated my intention about any property of my estate that secures a debt and any personal property that is subject to an unexpired lease.

X

Donna Lee

Signature of Debtor 1

Date

July 30, 2018

X

Signature of Debtor 2

Date

Notice Required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy (Form 2010)

This notice is for you if:

You are an individual filing for bankruptcy,
and

Your debts are primarily consumer debts.
Consumer debts are defined in 11 U.S.C.
§ 101(8) as "incurred by an individual
primarily for a personal, family, or
household purpose."

The types of bankruptcy that are available to individuals

Individuals who meet the qualifications may file under
one of four different chapters of Bankruptcy Code:

Chapter 7 - Liquidation

Chapter 11 - Reorganization

Chapter 12 - Voluntary repayment plan
for family farmers or
fishermen

Chapter 13 - Voluntary repayment plan
for individuals with regular
income

**You should have an attorney review your
decision to file for bankruptcy and the choice of
chapter.**

Chapter 7: Liquidation

\$245 filing fee

\$75 administrative fee

+ \$15 trustee surcharge

\$335 total fee

Chapter 7 is for individuals who have financial
difficulty preventing them from paying their debts
and who are willing to allow their nonexempt
property to be used to pay their creditors. The
primary purpose of filing under chapter 7 is to have
your debts discharged. The bankruptcy discharge
relieves you after bankruptcy from having to pay
many of your pre-bankruptcy debts. Exceptions exist
for particular debts, and liens on property may still
be enforced after discharge. For example, a creditor
may have the right to foreclose a home mortgage or
repossess an automobile.

However, if the court finds that you have committed
certain kinds of improper conduct described in the
Bankruptcy Code, the court may deny your
discharge.

You should know that even if you file chapter 7 and
you receive a discharge, some debts are not
discharged under the law. Therefore, you may still
be responsible to pay:

most taxes;

most student loans;

domestic support and property settlement
obligations;

most fines, penalties, forfeitures, and criminal
restitution obligations; and

certain debts that are not listed in your bankruptcy
papers.

You may also be required to pay debts arising from:

fraud or theft;

fraud or defalcation while acting in breach of
fiduciary capacity;

intentional injuries that you inflicted; and

death or personal injury caused by operating a
motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated
from alcohol or drugs.

If your debts are primarily consumer debts, the court
can dismiss your chapter 7 case if it finds that you have
enough income to repay creditors a certain amount.
You must file *Chapter 7 Statement of Your Current
Monthly Income* (Official Form 122A-1) if you are an
individual filing for bankruptcy under chapter 7. This
form will determine your current monthly income and
compare whether your income is more than the median
income that applies in your state.

If your income is not above the median for your state,
you will not have to complete the other chapter 7 form,
the *Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation* (Official Form
122A-2).

If your income is above the median for your state, you
must file a second form—the *Chapter 7 Means Test
Calculation* (Official Form 122A-2). The calculations on
the form—sometimes called the *Means Test*—deduct
from your income living expenses and payments on
certain debts to determine any amount available to pay
unsecured creditors. If

your income is more than the median income for your
state of residence and family size, depending on the
results of the *Means Test*, the U.S. trustee, bankruptcy
administrator, or creditors can file a motion to dismiss
your case under § 707(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. If a
motion is filed, the court will decide if your case should
be dismissed. To avoid dismissal, you may choose to
proceed under another chapter of the Bankruptcy
Code.

If you are an individual filing for chapter 7 bankruptcy,
the trustee may sell your property to pay your debts,
subject to your right to exempt the property or a portion
of the proceeds from the sale of the property. The
property, and the proceeds from property that your
bankruptcy trustee sells or liquidates that you are
entitled to, is called *exempt property*. Exemptions may
enable you to keep your home, a car, clothing, and
household items or to receive some of the proceeds if
the property is sold.

Exemptions are not automatic. To exempt property,
you must list it on *Schedule C: The Property You Claim
as Exempt* (Official Form 106C). If you do not list the
property, the trustee may sell it and pay all of the
proceeds to your creditors.

Chapter 11: Reorganization

	\$1,167	filing fee
+	\$550	administrative fee
	\$1,717	total fee

Chapter 11 is often used for reorganizing a business,
but is also available to individuals. The provisions of
chapter 11 are too complicated to summarize briefly.

Read These Important Warnings

Because bankruptcy can have serious long-term financial and legal consequences, including loss of your property, you should hire an attorney and carefully consider all of your options before you file. Only an attorney can give you legal advice about what can happen as a result of filing for bankruptcy and what your options are. If you do file for bankruptcy, an attorney can help you fill out the forms properly and protect you, your family, your home, and your possessions.

Although the law allows you to represent yourself in bankruptcy court, you should understand that many people find it difficult to represent themselves successfully. The rules are technical, and a mistake or inaction may harm you. If you file without an attorney, you are still responsible for knowing and following all of the legal requirements.

You should not file for bankruptcy if you are not eligible to file or if you do not intend to file the necessary documents.

Bankruptcy fraud is a serious crime; you could be fined and imprisoned if you commit fraud in your bankruptcy case. Making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

Chapter 12: Repayment plan for family farmers or fishermen

	\$200	filing fee
+	\$75	administrative fee
	\$275	total fee

Similar to chapter 13, chapter 12 permits family farmers and fishermen to repay their debts over a period of time using future earnings and to discharge some debts that are not paid.

Chapter 13: Repayment plan for individuals with regular income

	\$235	filing fee
+	\$75	administrative fee
	\$310	total fee

Chapter 13 is for individuals who have regular income and would like to pay all or part of their debts in installments over a period of time and to discharge some debts that are not paid. You are eligible for chapter 13 only if your debts are not more than certain dollar amounts set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 109.

Under chapter 13, you must file with the court a plan to repay your creditors all or part of the money that you owe them, usually using your future earnings. If the court approves your plan, the court will allow you to repay your debts, as adjusted by the plan, within 3 years or 5 years, depending on your income and other factors.

After you make all the payments under your plan, many of your debts are discharged. The debts that are not discharged and that you may still be responsible to pay include:

- domestic support obligations,
- most student loans,
- certain taxes,
- debts for fraud or theft,
- debts for fraud or defalcation while acting in a fiduciary capacity,
- most criminal fines and restitution obligations,
- certain debts that are not listed in your bankruptcy papers,
- certain debts for acts that caused death or personal injury, and
- certain long-term secured debts.

Warning: File Your Forms on Time

Section 521(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that you promptly file detailed information about your creditors, assets, liabilities, income, expenses and general financial condition. The court may dismiss your bankruptcy case if you do not file this information within the deadlines set by the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the local rules of the court.

For more information about the documents and their deadlines, go to:
http://www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/bankruptcy_forms.html#procedure

Bankruptcy crimes have serious consequences

If you knowingly and fraudulently conceal assets or make a false oath or statement under penalty of perjury—either orally or in writing—in connection with a bankruptcy case, you may be fined, imprisoned, or both.

All information you supply in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to examination by the Attorney General acting through the Office of the U.S. Trustee, the Office of the U.S. Attorney, and other offices and employees of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Make sure the court has your mailing address

The bankruptcy court sends notices to the mailing address you list on *Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy* (Official Form 101). To ensure that you receive information about your case, Bankruptcy Rule 4002 requires that you notify the court of any changes in your address.

A married couple may file a bankruptcy case together—called a *joint case*. If you file a joint case and each spouse lists the same mailing address on the bankruptcy petition, the bankruptcy court generally will mail you and your spouse one copy of each notice, unless you file a statement with the court asking that each spouse receive separate copies.

Understand which services you could receive from credit counseling agencies

The law generally requires that you receive a credit counseling briefing from an approved credit counseling agency. 11 U.S.C. § 109(h). If you are filing a joint case, both spouses must receive the briefing. With limited exceptions, you must receive it within the 180 days **before** you file your bankruptcy petition. This briefing is usually conducted by telephone or on the Internet.

In addition, after filing a bankruptcy case, you generally must complete a financial management instructional course before you can receive a discharge. If you are filing a joint case, both spouses must complete the course.

You can obtain the list of agencies approved to provide both the briefing and the instructional course from:
http://justice.gov/ust/eo/hapcpa/ccde/cc_approved.html

In Alabama and North Carolina, go to:
<http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/Bankruptcy/BankruptcyResources/ApprovedCreditAndDebtCounselors.aspx>.

If you do not have access to a computer, the clerk of the bankruptcy court may be able to help you obtain the list.

United States Bankruptcy Court
Northern District of Illinois

In re Donna Lee

Debtor(s)

Case No.

Chapter

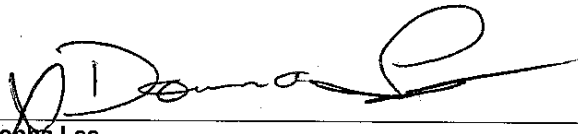
7

VERIFICATION OF CREDITOR MATRIX

Number of Creditors: 12

The above-named Debtor(s) hereby verifies that the list of creditors is true and correct to the best of my (our) knowledge.

Date: July 30, 2018



Donna Lee
Signature of Debtor